



The Contribution of Traditional Knowledge and Technology to Climate Solutions

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- Brief introduction and purpose of the study
 - Present the main findings
 - Major conclusions
- **Hear your feedback and recommendations**





CONTEXT



- Paris Agreement 2015, and Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change both recognize the need and importance to strengthen local knowledge, technologies, existing practices and efforts of indigenous peoples and local communities in responding to climate change
- Consideration of Traditional Knowledge and Technology (TKT) within the context of climate change beginning to gain attention
- This study is the first of its kind as a response to the Paris Agreement
- Many countries such as India and Brazil include usage of traditional knowledge in their Nationally Determined Contributions. Good example for development programs to support incorporating TKT
- Process has been designed to promote robust dialogue with IPs globally



OBJECTIVES and METHODOLOGY



Purpose of the study

- Highlights potential of TKT as part of climate solutions and identify gaps in available information
- Makes visible the climate risk management and adaptation strategies of IP communities
- Triggers dialogue with climate community and more specifically with IPs on the need to strengthen the evidence base of the role of TKT in climate solutions. Does so by enhancing the understanding of TKT as an effective tool to address the detrimental effects of climate change

A consultative and collaborative process

- Consultations with IPLCs
- Desktop review of case studies

Provide scope for further detailed assessment of select case studies



KEY FINDINGS



Case studies span Bank regions and demonstrate tested approaches to addressing climate risks and disasters

- Fundamental differences exist between traditional and modern knowledge systems and the functioning of the respective economies in which they exist
- Case studies demonstrate synergies between traditional knowledge and practices, and conventional sciences
- Different elements including gender are essential to integrating TKT and conventional approaches
- Oftentimes no organized management systems in place for mainstreaming TKT as part of national development policies
- Scientific assessment to establish the benefits of TKT are critical to successfully integrating modern and traditional knowledge systems
- IPLCs face hurdles and challenges in defending their legal rights and in effective governance over TKT
- TKT systems are part of a cultural complex that encompasses land, biodiversity, language, naming and classification systems, rituals, spirituality, and worldview
- Traditional knowledge is regulated by customary norms and embedded in a web of relationships that are often sui generis, that have specific rules for practice, and that have unique ownership codes. These traits may have implications TKT practices to be replicated in foreign cultures and climates.





MAIN CONCLUSIONS



- The critical role of indigenous people in combating climate change is recognized in the Paris Agreement and IPCC and it is incumbent upon development partners to take up this call
- Strong rationale for complementing traditional knowledge with modern science to address climate change
- Further deep dive on select case studies is needed for a more rigorous "scientific" presentation of TKT

THAT SAID...

- What are your perspectives on the main drivers or hurdles for integrating TKT with conventional approaches?
 - Gender
 - Intellectual Property rights
 - Enabling policy environment
 - Tools and capacity for integrating TKT





RECOMMENDATIONS



- Recommendations on stakeholders for further dissemination
- Other platforms to use in generating policy dialogue around mainstreaming TKT in climate action
- Select case studies for further deep dive

Muchas Gracias!!



